CHEAP SUPPLIES IN ENGLAND. A GREAT AND ADMIRABLE WORK-FROM A CHEST OF TEA TO EIGHT THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS A DAY-THE GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION IN THE PUR-CHASE OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

THOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 10.—The number of people in England, and especially in London and its neighborhood, with fixed incomes from pensions, salares, annuities, is with fixed decomments. Rigid economy upon their part is essential. The scrupulous honesty and honor about all matters of business among the better class of English people is a noteworthy trait. The payment of their tradesmen's accounts, often exercitant, out of narrow incomes, and the ability to keep their heads above water in meeting the other expenses of their social position, become a delicate and dimenit their social position, become a defeate and dimenliderstood that society here is not a miscellaneous mix-ture of heterogeneous elements and qualities. Every class has its distinct lines of demarcation both on the upper and lower side, and the majority of persons in it never through life cross these boundary lines; per are their children apt to do so; cernone ever go below, if they can help comparatively few have the force to ascend to

the higher round of the social Indder. THE CIVIL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

Each eless, moreover, has its distinct social sphere, with position, duties, and scale of extenditure annexed, and domestic economy there fore becomes both a science and an art. The exactions of tradesmen were both an intolerable annoy ance and a burden, and after long endurance idea of cooperation for mutual de nce and profection occurred to some clever persons engaged in the Civil Service, and a small formed. Indeed, it is said that its beginning was both humble and accidental. It originated thus Only a dozen years ago some clerks in the General Post found the saving so great that they pursued their joint stock operations in the purchase of other articles of desired to join the company. It grew, took a little room, and shelves and rustic counters; a compe tent and trustworthy man was placed in charge, and articles of daily nousehold consumption were bought at wholesale prices and sold to the members of the company at the small advance which would cover the ex penses of the shop. The advantages of the system be same more and more patent; the number of those desiring to enter the association rapidly increased, as the knowledge of its advantages widened. Then some of the original members second from the "General Post Office Supply" and started a company on a larger scale, establishing themselves in the Haymarket, under the name of the "Civil Supply Association." Thus the externpore shop grew into a warehouse; the one man who con flucted the business was multiplied by scores, and then by hundreds of shopmen, porters, warehousemen, superintendents of departments, buyers, and managers; there were a board of directors, a secretary, and a char man. One great warehouse expanded into several, ithin whose spacious limits there were stored goods stationery, books, farniture, tobacco, pfpc button to a helmel, that any man, woman, enild, family, might need, and all to purchased at from 15 to 25, semetimes even 50, per cent lower than they could be got from the trades men. The rush for membership, of course, became prodigious. Barristers, solicitors, medical men, clergymen ministers, actors, people of all professions, as well a those connected with the Civil Service in all its branches, sought admission, which could be gamed by the pay ment of five shillings (\$1 25) a year for membershipin token of which you received a card having your name and number upon it.

METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS. has to be shown to every shop man from whom you make a purchase, and the cashier, with whem you settle your eash. This card must be renewed every year by the payment of the same sum. The business expanded to such great proportions that it was found necessary to set a the number of members, and admission into the old or first " Civil Service Stores," as they were called, i new impossible. The business has become so great has been so admirably, and honestly adminthat notwithstanding that the margin of profit upon the wholesale definying current expenses, is so small, I believe a band-some dividend accrues to the members. A ticket of membership in this old organization in the Haymarket cannot be got for love or money, and they are considered of such importance that they are frequently be queathed in the wills of members. The success of this first enterprise and the restrictions of its membership, of course, caused the starting of others, and there ar and now the best one of all, is the "Army and Navy Cooperative Society," in Victoria-st., and has a place all its own at the head of cooperative associations. The members consist of two classes, shareholders and ticketholders, the latter including life ers and annual subscribers. The shares are of the value of \$5 each, and holders of one or more share are entitled to participate in the profits, to deal at the stores and with the tradesmen connected with the society without any further payment what-ever, and to have their purchases from the store delivered free of charge within a certain radius. Life members' tickets (one guinea) confer all the privileges of shareholders, except participation in the profits and management of the society. They will not be transferable. Annual subscribers who pay \$1 25 the first year, and 60 cents each subsequent year, enjoy all the privi-leges possessed by shareholders, except participation in the profits and management of the society, and the special advantages as to carriage of parcels. tor, Major McCrea, who first induced a few officers to join him in this enterprise, beginning with a capital of \$300, 000 in \$5 shares, is, in his way, as much astounded at the wast proportions attained in this brief time as the originator of the first society, with his chest of tea, is aston shed to find that the association of small amounts should have grown into such a strength, and that he should have developed a truth that had escaped the acute perception of governments, and the skill of the economist and philanthropist.

PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS. I am told that the balance-sheet of this company is like a triumphant march. Last sear the directors were able to boast of sales at the rate of \$500,000 a month, but that rate has nov the sales alone amounted to \$3,248,365, and the miscel laneous revenue received from annual tickets and other sources to \$9,940, so that the total was \$3,257,305, which shows an increase of \$743,945 over the corre sponding period of last year, which, the directors say, is the largest amount of business which has ever been com-passed by a "cooperative." Its cash in hand and with its bankers is \$157,340; its Victoria-st. premises, which are large and handsome, represent \$455,035, and its 6ther tenements \$150,000; its stock is worth \$690,870; it holds on deposit order and on interest \$276,130; it is holds on deposit order and on interest \$276,130; it has a balance to profit of \$30,270. I notice in the report for the last half year, a special paragraph that out of the profit, the directors recommend the payagraph that out of the profit, the directors recommend the payagraph of a dividend at the rate of a per cent per anum, see of income tax, and that the remainder be carried forward toward the assumulation of a reserve find to be invested in the secrety's business. I am told that what they want are low prices. They do not care for dividends. I heard an officer of the Army say that he usually spent about £600, or £500, a year at the "Stores," and he was certain that by not going elsewhere, he added to his income £200 a year. The efficient secretary of this seclety, Mr. J. H. Lawsen, to see whom, surrounded by an immense bag of letters brought by the mortning's post, is to appreente his courtesy to a Stranger, said that this seclety sells to its customers at the very lowest possible order shadledy, and actually without reference to profits, but solely, and actually without reference to profits, but solely to just administration and dustribution of goods furnished with their ready money; the profit—such as it is—is made from the mere amounts that drop off in yending and parceling, and in the multiplicity of wares supplied. To give some idea of the magnitude of the business, I may mention, that excitating orders exceuted through agents such as for beer couls, numeral total driving air months, by their own carriers and by railway years, 246,115 peaking cases and packages, weighing in the aggregate 8,000 tons.

EXCELLENCE OF THE GOODS. EXCELLENCE OF THE GOODS.

The Secretary said that on several days during the Spring, the amount of from six to nearly eight thousand sovereigns has been taken over the counter in a day. In calling attention to some facts in connection with the business, one gentleman said, to show the lively nature of the stock, that the grocery stock was turned over thirteen or fourteen times a year; the stationery and drugs six or seven times; the fancy goods times; the drapery seven times, and the tailoring and accountrements five and a half times a year. The quality of the goods is the best to be found in the market, and there are products from every land. In this society there are between thirteen and fourteen thousand shareholders; the majority hold \$5 each. The most that any one person can hold is 500 shares. Tradesmen sere making very large profits. This thing spread-ng in popularity, confronted them, and they were obliged

to keep their prices down, and in that way the public not belonging to the "Stores" have derived immense benefit. In Victoria-st, and to the Haymarket you will always see a long line of carriages, with coronets upon the psnels, drawn up before the "Cooperative Stores," and ladies of the highest rank making their purchases upon the different floors of the establishment. Notices are lang in every room requesting you to inform the manager if any circk or shopnan is uncivil or disoblighing. Upon such complaint, if it is found well grounded, the man is instantly discharged. Buyers, therefore, are never sambbed by shonnen; moreover, it has reacted upon the tradestucn insomuch that many of the first shoes in every branch of trade in Loudon have sought alliance with the "Stores," so that if there be articles which you cannot find at the "Stores" you may go to these affiliated shops—a complete list of which you will find in the catalogue—make your purchase, ask the price, produce your tickel, and then get chase, ask the price, produce your teket, and then set a discount of from 15 to 30 per cent upon what you would otherwise pay. Each of the "Stores" published a catalogue quarterly with the price of every article nanexed, so that you have only to sit down after break inst, and referring to your catalogue, make out your list, send if by a servant with your card of membership. ever you need from Devonshire cream to Mr. Gladstone's

HONEST MANAGEMENT. "Great is the day of small things." The originator of

the Civil Supply Associations had probably, in its first conception, no full idea of the extent to the movement would expand short a time. That a business of twenty pounds a year has now increased to the extent of twenty cance. The originator is still connected with the work The young Assistant-Secretary of the most prominent 'Civil Service Store" in the Haymarket said to me, with a nonchalance and toss of the bead that would have become an American, that the very originator of the General Post Office Supply "was in the shop someto oblivion, cooperative societies will be growing all worth world. They have now extended themselves groughout Great Britain, and are especially to be found the towns of the North, even smoog the working

If you could find a beard of directors competent and faithful enough to devote sofficient time and energy to overlooking the business, managers, cashiers and buyers, who would not abuse their trust, if the business were managed as honestly and thoroughly as it is here, such organizations in all your cities would prove of the highest advantage to all classes, especially to those living upon fixed incomes. I heard an American of note say that he was serry to be obliged to see and feel—and, of course, he never admitted it to an Englishman—the vast and humiliating contrast between mercantile honesty and interrity here and at home. This opinion may possibly be repudisted. I heard an Englishman say faut the coherative principle and its embodiments cannot be carried into successful experiment without a incrence to the strictest principle of honesty.

REPLACING OLD BUILDINGS.

MANY NEW STRUCTURES GOING UP UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN THE DEMOLITION OF OLD

BUILDINGS TO MAKE ROOM FOR FINER AND MORE MODERN STRUCTURES-SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS. The demolition of old buildings in the city.

make room for finer structures, is more extensive this than usual. For a month the sidewalks, n many portions of the city, have been rendered almost impassable by piles of brick and lumber, while the air has been filled with dust blown from crumbling walls. Some of the old structures have been made to disappear with surprising rapidity. Residents of the city have frequently been astonished at seeing foundations for new laid where they expected to find old ones standing. Several of the older buildings that have ocen destroyed were landmarks in the city, and their destruction will cause some regrets. Not a few bad been condemned as unsafe, while others were found to be inconvenient when adapted to uses for which they were not originally built.

prominent architect of this city said recently: fact that I have noticed is that nearly all of the buildings which are being erected this year are put up by the persons who own the I consider this a favorable sign. It shows that real estate is down about as low as it will be, and that the owners of city property are becoming encouraged. Buildings erected by owners of the land are always better structures, and add more to the wealth and beauty of the city than do the buildings put up by speculators."

One of the largest buildings to be erected this year will stand opposite the Equitable Building, on the land inclosed by Broadway, Cedar-st., Temple-st, and Thames nounced unsafe. The Boreel Building, as the new structure is to be called, will be seven stories high. The walls will be of brick, and of double the ordinary thickness At the partitions will be fire-proof, and the roof and cer now three immense organizations, with several figs will be constructed of corrugated from The edifice is branches in different parts of London. The largest, to be built about a central court, with interior corridors. westwestwestwestwestsend for insurance offices on the first floor and smaller

signed for insurance offices on the first superintended by E. H. Ludlow & C., arcuits for Mrs. Forcel, the owner, who is now in Europe. It will cost about \$200,000.

On the site of the old Park Hotel, which was recently tern down, a large office building, to be called the Morse Building, will be erected. It is to be eight stories high, with a frontage of \$5 feet on Nassau-st, and 69 feet on Beckman-st. It will be of brick and terra-cotta, and will cost about \$200,000. Sillman & Farnsworth, architects, have drawn the plans for \$5. E. & G. L. Morse, the owners of the property.

The old bunding at No. 472 Broadway was recently demoilshed, and a narrow structure, five stolles high, extending through to Crooby-at, is in process of construction. It will be occupied as a store by Levy Brothers & Co., and will cost \$60,000.

Nearly one-half of the impessor marble front of the \$1. Nicholas Hotel Building, on Broadway, is soon to be torn down, to make room for a system of extensive stores, which J. P. Loubat, the owner of the property, is building. The old structures at No. 303, 305 and 307, 309 and 311 Broadway, Nos. 309 and 311 being now occupied by the \$1. Nicholas Hotel Building. The old structures at No. 303, 305 and 307 have already been demonshed, and the ground is nearly ready for the foundations of the new buildings, which will extend through to Mercer-st. The stores are to be built of brick with iron Fronts, and will cost nearly \$300,000. The remaining part of the \$1. Nicholas Hotel is to be remodelled.

Farther up Broadway, at Elecker-st., an old building has been forn down o make room for a new store, to be built by Thomas J. Sukley, at a cost of \$55,000. In Bleecker-st., opposite the Eank for Savings, a new three-story building will replace a row of unsightly wooden structures that have been demonshed. In Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st., a new chapel, for the St. Darmabas Episcopal Church Mission is building in place of the old enapel which washington is building, and plans are being drawn for a new office w

mental boliding for flats is being erected at a cost of \$30,000, in place of a very old structure, recently demoisted.

Peter and Robert Goelet have removed an old building at No. 833 Broadway to make room for a new store which they are now creeting at a cost of \$22,000. It is to be of brick with iron front, and will be five stores high. At Sixteenth-st, and U fon-square, a brown-stone residence, belonging to the estate of Margaret Smith, was pulled down recently to make room for a five-stary iron front building, now in process of construction. The new structure will be used for a store. Its cost will be \$70,000. In Eighteenth-st., near Broadway, two fron front stores are being built by John Dancan's Sons, at a cost of \$50,000. The New-York Home and School of Industry is creciting a small building at Nos, 120 and 122 West Sixteenth-st., at a cost of \$15,000. A new car depot for the Dry Dock and Eastery Raircad is building at Fourteenth-st, and Avenue-B. It will cost \$55,000.

A very large retail store is to be built at Eroadway and Thurty-second-st. hearly opposite the Union Dime Building, for George Stone. The plans for the beiliong have been drawn by James Stroud, and the foundations are early ready. It is to front 54 feet on Broadway, and 122 tect on Thirty-second-st. and will have a depth of 90 feet. The entire first floor is to be used as a store and will be one room. The building, which fa to cost \$100,000, will be of Philadelphia breek, with stone dressings, and will be very ornamental in its design. It will be five stories high, the upper floors behumber being some large apartment houses and fine residences. The most conspicuous is to be one on Seventh-ave, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth-ais, etected by Edward Clark at a cost of \$300,000.

have enap woo resides on Union-ave, consoled han-self and his bedien of remarking at day or two since: "West, Fil pass this zamination and be promised then Fil have lots of weeks' vegetation."—[Kingston Freeman.

A Wisconsin dentist recently received the A Wisconsin defitist recently received and following from a patient writing for advice: "My mouth is tures inches across, five-eighths inches through the law. Sum aumoky on the edge. Shaped like a horseshew, too forrard. If you want me to be more partikler I shall have to cum thar." MR. POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY. NOTHING EXCUPT MINISTER NOYES AND THE FLOR-IDA CASE CONSIDERED-SOME LETTERS WHICH

CREATED LAUGHTER AT M'LIN'S EXPENSE. Minister Noyes, General Wallace, State Senator Dennis, of Florida, ex-Governor Stearns and Mr. Little testified in Washington, yesterday, in regard to the Florida election. Mr. Noyes denied that he had ever made promises to anyone in Florida to influence the result in the State, or that he ever knew of and winked at the commission of frands. He denied that he had ever been present at any such secret meeting with lecked doors as Mr. Cocke has testified to. The whole story he said is false. He produced two letters from McLin, which created amusement on being read. General Wallace and Mr. Little corroborated Mr. Noyes's

NOYES MEETS THE CHARGE SQUARELY. DENNIS'S AND M'LIN'S STORIES CORRECTED AND EX-PLAINED FULLY-M'LIN ANSWERED BY HIS OWN

LETTERS-THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL. Washington, June 28.-The nivestigating Committee met at 11 a.m., Mr. Potter presiding. State Senator L. G. Dennis, of Fiorida, who was examined yesterday, was recalled and questioned by Mr. Hunton Q.-Did not two officers of Archer Precinct No. 2 tell you confidentially that they had fraudulently added 219 names to the election list † A.—That is included in my statement printed over my own signature, and I

By Mr. Springer—Did not Governor Noyes tell you that he would use his influence to count in the State as well as the P esidential ticket! A.—I do not know what influence he had, out he promised to work as hard for the one case as the other. The count as completed while Governor Noyes was there gave the Republicans the State, but afterwards the Supreme Court exclered another count, and as they directed the as fairly on the Governor Noyes was there gave the Republicans the State, but alterwards the Supreme Court edered another count, and as they directed the count to be made, the State was given to the Democrats. Q.—Were you appointed to any office under this Administration? A.—Yes, sir. I was connected with the Secret Service Department, but not in the Secret Service. I was instructed to examine the records of the United States Courts in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, for the purpose of discovering forfeited recognizances and ascertaining the solvency of the sureites. I was appointed to that position February 1, 1878, and voluntarily resigned two months afterwards. A few days after my resignation I was appointed Special Agent in the Internal Revenue Department, but I did not signify my intention to accept it, and left and went to Florida, and on my return from Florida, about a month afterwards, I received a communication from Mr. Raug, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, telling me that my appointment had been cancelled. The official notice of my appointment and the cancellation I received at the same time. [Laughter.] I never applied myself for the position.

Q.—Have you brought with you to-day the letter from Governor Neyes that you referred to on yesteriay! A.—Yes, sir. I have it here. It is as follows:

-Yes, sir. I have it here. It is as follows:

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Serving of the Treasury:
DEAR SHE: I am informed that the Hon. L. G. Dennis, of Floride, at present a State Senator, is an applicant for a position as auditor in the Treasury Department. I can only say of Mr. Dennis that I formed his acquaintance while the Florida investigation was going on, and found him an active, intelligent and influential Republican. He has been ostractized with other Republicans of that State, and is describing of consideration. I respectfully ite, and is describing of consideration. I respectful movend him to your favor. EDWARD F. NOTES

Q.—Have you had any interviews with Governor Noves since he may been here I A.—Yes, sir. I wail say that Governor Noves and myself have talked about Florida matters, with the exception of such per those as related to him, and on those points we were careful not

Mr. Butler stated that he intended questioning the witness further about the appointment he had received, as illustrating the Civil Service reform, but he would not

go into that matter at present.

vassers may put in 219 votes to offset it? A.—I have reason to believe the existence of these lacis.

Q.—And for that reason you attempted to get the almidavits of the Kepubnicans who voted at that present! A.—Yes, sif.

Q.—How did you suppose these 219 votes had get out of the box? A.—I beneved then it it the lox should have contained 260 more Republican votes than it did, and that the election officers at that precinct made it so show according to what they believed it ought to have shown.

ow according to want they believed it ought to shown. You also believe that to make up that deficiency Q.—You also believe that to make up that deficiency the Republicans old put in 200 votes, so as to even it up and make it a fair teing? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Therefore you could get 340 persons, more or less, to swear that they had voted, and yet that would only make the same amount appear as it appeared upon the returns by these equitable offsets of fraud? A.—I. you mean the action of adding votes to the box, to equalize it so that we got ine analysis that has we got in an appear in the same and th

hat that was the idea.
Q.-Then it appearing on the face of the returns that Q—Then it appearing on the face of the returns that
there were three or four hundred votes, you procured
affidiavits to show that nearly four annalized men voted?
A.—Yes, sir; nearly the entire vote was established.
Q.—Did the returns show that or not? A.—I did not
see it, but I had reason to suppose so.
Q.—You were toid by one election officers substantially
that they meant to put in enough votes to make it show
rightly? A.—Yes sir.
Q.—And you saw them doing that, didn't yen? A.—I
saw them at wors using ine registration beting entirely.

Q.—Give the names of these two men't A.—Thomas A. Vance and Richard H. Black. Vance is here in Washington in the Sixta Auditor's office.
Q.—These two men made affidavits to the correctness of the return't A.—Yes, sir, and the other evidence before the board was the affidavits of the voters who east

Q.—Did you disclose your knowledge of this matter to ernor Noyes! A.—Not at all. I simply tried to im shim with the idea that he had better not put me he stand, because it would injure his case. and, because it would injure his case.

MR. NOYES'S EMPHATIC DENIALS.

Edward F. Noyes, Minister to France, was then called and examined by Mr. Hiscock. He testified as follows: Q.—Did you go to Florida at the request of Mr. Hayes A .- No, sir; I had no communication with President Hayes, and went without his request, and so far asknow, without his knowledge. | Mr. Noyes related how he came to go to New-Oricans, and then continued.] We remained there two or three days, during which nothing was done, except to arrange the preliminaries with the Democratic visitors. There were various Republicans down there who had come from the North. Among them were who had come from the Note. Allow and Secretary Sherman, General Garfield, General Van Alen, of New-York, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, General Wallace, of Indiana, and Governor Cumback, of Indiana.

Alen, of New-York, Mr. Kasson, of lowa, General Vallace, of Indiana, and Governor Cumback, of Indiana. Finding my presence there unnecessary, I prepared to go back to Cincinnati, but about that time Engence Haie received a dispatch from the National Committee stating that there was great danger that Fiorida would be stolen away from us, and saying a strong committee stolen away from us, and saying a strong committee should be sent to Fajlahassee. For some time nobedy would consent to re, but at length Mr. Kasson and Colonel Walface said they would go if I would; whereupon, without mang been specially designated by any-body. I started with those two gentlemen for Tallahassee; that is the whole story of my going there, and I will add that while there I did not receive one line or word from Governor Hayes by letter, telegram or otherwise, and I did not communicate with into in any way, by letter or telegraph.

Q.—Stale what connection you had with the canvasa there, and in what your innors consisted I A.—When I arrived in Talianssee it was my intention to I ike no active part, but simply to observe, and, if possible, to secure an honest return of the vote cast; but it was soon made known to me that there were no Republican lawyers in that State who could manage the affair before the courts, or present the case properly to the Canvassing Board. Judge Emmons, the only Republican lawyer of prominence there, was very ill, and I was importaned by the local Republicans to undertake the preparation of their case, as the Democratic lawyers were preparing it for the other side. I agreed to prepare the case, and argue it before the Returning Board, and at once went to work to make myself familiar with the facts in the case, i undertook to find out what were the facts about Archer present it has a familiar with the facts in the case, if undertook to find out what were the facts about Archer present it has been a considered that two of the inspectors, named Dakes and Moore, had made affidavits that there were frauds there inv came on the stand to say that the first analyst was true and the second one was false. Having testified to many ways, I put no confidence whatever in what they said, and so I argued to the Beard of Canvassers. On the other hand, one clerk and the other mapector had constantly sworn that the return was true and correct, as exparte all davist 1 A.—Yes, sir; everything was exparte down there. I do not mean to say I was presented the said of the said

made, and in their favor was the fact of the return signed by all the returning officers without protest. I inquired of the Republicans, and satisfied myself that everything was perfectly right as returned; but not content with the testimony of these two returning officers, contradicted as they were by the other two, I desired, in preparing the case, to know from the elections themselves how many of them had voted the Republican tieflet. We sent down there to get evidence, and my remembrance is that of the 339 Republican votes counted and returned, we proved about 340 or 350, and I was toold they could not get the rest because the parties had scattered in various directions; but we came so near it as to make impossible the Democratic theory that 219 votes had been added. That satisfied me, and seemed to satisfy the Canvassing Board. I wish to say that no mortial man ever told me, or intimated to me while I was in Florida, that there was anything fraudulent about that return, except what was sworn to before the Canvassing Board and was made puelle. I mean I had no private information derived frem any source whatever.

Q=Do you, in that matter, honestly and conscien-

Q.-Do you, in that matter, honestly and conscientionsly delices that that the return made and arthousiy believe that that the return made and argued for by you was right! A.—I believe it theroughly, and can say that we made a case which would satisfy any unprejudiced court in Christendom.

WHY DENNIS WOULDN'T SWEAR. Of Dennis's refusal to testify, Mr. Noyes gave the fol-

lowing account:

I had already learned that Dennis's life had been threatened, and that he considered himself in very great danger. He had related to me on one occasion that when his life was threatened he had called together in a church somewhere all the colored people in sie vicinity, and he had made them kneel down and swear that if he was killed they would lay waste and avenge his death. Remembering what he had said, I received the impression on this occasion that the reason that he did not teatify was that he did not want to bring himself into conflict with those people any more, especially as he was himself a candidate for the Senate, and his own election was at stake. That is the only impression I get from him.

THE PROMISES TO M'LIN.

THE PROMISES TO M'LIN.

Mr. Noyes denied emphatically that he had ever made to members of the Returning Board a promise, or ha ever intimated to them a promise, or held out any inducement to have them declare the State for Governor Hayes rather than Governor Tilden before the decision

Hayes rather than Governor Tilden before the decision had been made.

Q.—Did you afterward! A.—Yes, sir. After the vote of Florida had been cast, Mr. McLin came to me greatly depressed, and said that he did not know what would become of hir; that he had; so excited the hostility of the Democrats that he could not any longer live in Florida in peace; that he was poor and sick and almost in despair. I said to him: "Mr. McLau, you have done your duty honesily and fairly, as I units, and I sualitiske great pleasure in saying so to Governor Hayes it he small be declared President of the United States, and I wil take pleasure also in recommending you for some position where you can take care of yoursect and family." About the time I was going away I also said to br. Cowgill, the other member of the Returning Board, that I had been greatly impressed with his honesty of purpose and manly bearing during the canvass, and if I could ever be of any use to him he could command me freely. I wright that I did more than some positicians do—I kept my word, and I did recemmend both these gentlemen to the Fresibert, and I am sorry they were not appointed to good places. If I than some posteriams and a cope my many and recommend both these gentioners to the President, and I am sorry they were not appointed to good places. If I had influence with the Administration, they certainly would may been appointed.

Q.—Except as you have stated, did you have any conversation with them at all I A.—None. I never saw Mr. McLin one minute alone to talk with him on any subject until the final voce of Fiorida and been cast.

Q.—Dud you ever messely turned to either of these

gentiemen as the special riccal and they would be taken eare of in case Hayes was elected, provious to the canvass being amontaneed and finshed I A.—Never.

Q.—Juoge Cocke has stated that on two occasions he went to the office of the Secretary of State, found the door locked, and after waiting some time the door was opened and he discovered within the room Mr. Dennis and McLab, and that you and Governor Steams were there, and that as the door opened you and Governor Steams left the room. A.—I pronounce that an absolute and unqualified falsehood. Mr. Cocke never waited one minute on he waen the door was locked.

Q.—Were you ever in that room with either of these gentlemen when the door was locked I A.—Never. If the door was ever locked when I was in there it was locked without my knowledge and without any occasion for it, for I had no private conversations which required locked doors. I never was alone with McLin or Dr. Cowg.il in my life, and never have takeed with them about matters to affect their judgment.

The witness then said that in justice to himself he

The witness then said that in justice to himself he desired to produce the original letter which he received from McLan nearly two months after the close of the canvass. It is as follows .

earwass. It is as follows:

TALLIMISSEE, Fla., Jan. 27, 1877.

To the Hon. E. F. Noves, Cinemanti, Ohio.

Dear sin: Lamentable changes have taken place since we parted on the 6th of December last. Then we were hopeful and happy in the pleasant assirtance that Governor Hayes would be inaugurated our next Precisent, Now we are humiliated with the near approach of defeat; not an mouest defeat, but a deleat that will be brought about by craven submission and sheer cowardine. As to Florida, recent developments show that Democrate Iranos and villanties were ven greater than we had any tides of at the date of the canyass. The Senate Committee held sessions

duty conseit fillowity, and the property of the people of the appointment are organt. My contest for a livelyhood with the proscriptive Democracy will be a very unequal one, and my health will not permit me to live in a coder climate. You can thoroughly appreciate my situation, and the magnitude of the tramph should I be honored with the appointment. The office will probably be filled at an early date, and I am necessitated to apply at once. If I had in this, there is nothing left, A kind worm spoken by you to the President will be of good service. Horizor that a glean of fight may break through the three field of surrounding darkness, and that Governor flayes may be inaugurated in accordance with the will of the people, I remain yours very truly.

SAML B. McLin.

This was written after he had per-

will of the people, I remain yours very truly.

Same B. McLin.

By Mr. Morrison—This was written after he had performed his work on the R-tu ming Board! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And while he was an applicant for office under the Grant administration! A.—Yes, sir.

The Witness—I have another letter from Mr. McLin, which I wil also read to the committee.

Tallanassi, Fia., March 3, 1877.

To the How. E. F. Noves, Washington.

DEAR Sir: Supposing that you are in Washington rejoieng with the Nation over the inauguration of Governor Hayes, I embrace the opportunity of thanking you for your kind response to my letter, and at the same time expressing to you my soul-left gratification over the ultimate triumph of Governor Hayes. The party may expect much in the way of purification and elevation from our nobic President, and the Nation whi experience four years of unexno pied prospecity. [laughter] Let Joy reign supreme at one manutration. I very much regret that I e-unot e present and drink in a flood-tide of mappiness, [Laught r.] As it is, I am happy here, surrounded by the meanet t Democrats the world his ever seen, Ishouts of hugher.] Truly.

By the Chairman—Have you copies of your letters to McLin! A. A. sir. I, presume he has them.

Mr. Hiscock—He says he has destroyed everything of the kind.

the kind.
The Wilness-I will state that two weeks after I heard The Wilness—I will state that two weeks after I heard of this investigation and passage of the Potter resolution, I was sitting in my room feeling very uopleasantly to think that while I was 4,000 miles away I should be attacked in the way I had been, and dispatches concerning me sent to The London Times and published in all the parers of Europe and read by every diplomat with whom I was in unity association, and by the representatives of the French Government, to which I had been according, when all at once it occurred to me that I might have some letters from McLin, and on going to my trong I found w agned up in a newspaper a bet of might have some letters from McLin, marco going on young tunk I found wapped up in a newspaper a lot of applications for office and unanswered letters that I had hastily thrown in there upon leaving for Europe, and among them these two letters I have given the committee. That is the way I happened to find them.

MR. NOYES CROSS-EXAMINED.

The cross-examination of Mr. Noyes was then under-

taken by the Democrats. It took place substantially as

follows:
By Mr. Morrison-In your connection with the Florida case, you were setting as an attorney in the interest of your party and not as an employed attorney i A .- Oh

Q.-What was the danger you apprehended when you Q.—What was the danger you apprehended when you went? A.—It was said that prominent Democrate were gathering in Louisana, and therefore, prominent Republicans should be sent there to watch what they did. We were afraid that they were going to influence the Returning Board to declare the count different from what it was; of course, I not not apply this remark to honorable gentlemen like yourself (Mr. Morrison), Judge Trumbuil, Mr. Stevenson and other gentlemen of night character.

Q.—Didn't you remember that on former occasions that same Returning Board had given evidence of anility to take care of the Republican party? A.—I did not remember it.

ity to take care of the hepothesis over returns, it never remember it.

Q.—When you heard of contests over returns, it never raised a doubt in your mind but what Florida had de-cared in favor of the Republican National and State tiexet I A.—I believed it had cast its vote for Hayes,

tieset I A.—I believed it had cast its vote for Hayes, and I believe so still.

Q.—And the statements you have heard here before the committee under oath have not shaken your opinion I A.—It has staken my opinion as to certain specific facts in connection with the election, but not as to the general results in that State. For instance, I know of one county where three or four colored men had been seized by the Democrats, romes put around their necks, and they were taken out in the woods and preparations made to hang them up; and finally, upon their kneeling down and swearing they would go back and vote the Democratic teket and electieneer tor it, and get all their friends to do so, the ropes were taken off their necks, and they were permitted to go back. I tried to have the Canvassing Board throw out that county, for it turned out that these men did use their influence with their colored brethren.

ent and saw the occurrence. Our friends always told us that if there had been an honest and fair return of the votes actually cast, or a fair and free election in Florida, the result would have been a larger majority in favor of Mr. Hayes, some of them stating it as high as 5,000 or 6,000 majority. I satisfied myself that Mr. Hayes had carried the State on the face of the returns, and I was satisfied by the evidence that those returns were correct so far as the Republican vote was concerned.

by Mr. Springer—by you are with the idea that the face of the returns must show that fact in order to have the moral effect that was necessary on the country 1 A.—No. sir. No such fact came to my knowledge from any source whatever. We congratulated ourselves very much that on the face of the returns the state had gone for Hayes, and talked about it

turns the State had gone for Hayes, and talked about it a great deal.

By the Chairman—When Mr. Dennis called on you did he state that General Barlow was going to sell out?

A—I don't know that he stated that, but he gave me to understand that the local Republicans distrusted him.

By Mr. Huuton—I am requested to ask if you did not state to John F. Coyle, while at Tallahassee, that you had authority to represent Governor Hayes!

A—I never stated that to any living mortal: I don't know Coyle from Adam; I remember there was a man down there hanced John F. Coyle, and I may have spoken to him; but I never told him or any other man that, for it would have been a lie—and I don't tell iles.

GENERAL WALLACE'S TESTIMONY. GENERAL WALLACE'S TESTIMONY.

General Wallace was then sworn. He testified that he had never heard any conversation between Mr. Noyes and McLin, and had never seen them in conversation; that he had never heard Mr. Noyes express any belief that there were frauds which should be covered up, or anything except a belief that Hayes had really carried the State; and that he had supposed Dennis's reason for declining to testify was care for his personal safety. He said that he went to Fiorida the second time (after the count) at Governor Hayes's request to attend to legal proceedings in the courts as an attorney

President be would take pleasure in providing for the Republicans of Florida. What is your reply to that? A.—I will tell you the facts, and give you almost the identical language. I used on that occasion: I went to Mr. McLin's house by invitation an evening or two before the board was to pronounce their judgment, and after some general conversation, he made the remark that Mr. Manton Marble, representing the Democrats, had been but a very short time before at his house to see him, and had teld him there was no necessity or bis (Mr. McLin's) living or dying a poor man; that if Tiden was counted in he could command anything he wanted. I said to Mr. McLin's in the wast of the waste of the will have the same opportantly of taking care of his friends, which, I added, I have no doubt he will do. I did not understand at the time that toat was a corrupt proposition from me, or anything that looked that way to Mr. McLin. I had too much respect for Mr. McLin to make any such proposition. He was a Republican, and I supposed he would do his duty as a Republican, and I supposed he would do his duty as a Republican, and I supposed he would do his duty as a Republican, when Manton Marble was a Democrat, and speaking to him as a Republican. I do not think there is any likeness between Mr. Marble's proposition and my own. I may have repeated this to him on my second visit there, or given him the same impression.

Q.—Mr. McLin says that you frequently referred to the fact that those who were instrumental in promoting that result would be rewarded by Hayes it he became President. A.—That remark is true. If it applies to anything I said after I returned to Florida after the count, he is nistaitem. I am positive I never spoke to him prior to the count, except on this occasion that I have spoken of.

LITTLE AND STEARNS.

General John Little, one of the Republican committee

LITTLE AND STEARNS.

General John Little, one of the Republican committee who visited Florida during the canvass, was then called and examined briefly. Ex-Governor Stearns, of Florida, was next called. He denied that there had been any such secret interview with locked doors as Mr. Cocke Mr. Noyes was then recalled and questioned in regard to his purpose in going to Louisiana.

Mr. Notes was a going to Louisiana.

The committee, at 4:15 p. m., adjourned until Saturday norming at 10:30.

EXTENSION OF STEAM LINES.

RAPID TRANSIT ROUTES IN BROOKLYN.

INFLUENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONEY ISLAND UPON QUICK TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY—SALE OF PROSPECT PAIR AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY STOCK—SELLING THE YOORHIES PROPERTY.

It seems probable that the development of Concy Island must soon result in giving to Brooklyn a rapid transit railroad of some sort, either elevated or depressed. The new road which was partly haid down on Thesday night of hast week from Prospect Park a mile south toward Concy Island, is the sixth steam railroad leading from the outskirts of Brooklyn to Concy Island was a country. Gold new being nearly at pur, exchanges was accounted for by the large stocks which had been deline from the outskirts of Brooklyn to Concy Island is the sixth steam railroad leading from the outskirts of Brooklyn to Concy Island as a seaside resort. The beach for three miles along its western end is lined with hotels. On the cast end the Manhattan Beach Company occupies an immense frontage, and has built what is probably the finest seaside hotel along the Atlantic coast. In addition, three or four magnificent drives have been built by the City of Brooklyn's wealthier citizens drive over those reads every dry.

The great drawback to Concy Island as a popular watering-place has been the difficulty in reaching the railroad depots in Brooklyn by the street-cars through Brooklyn, and it is to answer this demand that elevated railroads are now suggested in that eity. The steam in the least was an instead they on the process of the cast indication. Here the all been a decline on selecting of satisfaction. Here all been a contact their was a contact their was a continuent of Concey Island as a seasoft to not the wash of the control of the markets were not a feeling of satisfaction. Here had been a decline on season was controlled by a few firms in-this city. The result had down on These and the consequence had been a decline on was a controlled by a few firms in-this city. The result had down on the state of the control of the market had been

Brooklyn, and it is to answer this demand that elevated railroads are now suggested in that city. The Steam Transit Company, headed by Henry W. Sage, is believed Transit Company, headed by Henry W. Sage, a selected that the select that in any other line, but these, merchant to be another name for the screet railread which runs through Smith, Jay and Ninthests., Brooklyn, of which by any political action. In park and lard the through Sauth, Jay and Ninth-sts., Brooklyn, of which Samuel McLean is the principal stockholder. This company has a charter which will enable it, if the charter is maintained, to construct an elevated railroad directly from Prespect Fark to Fulton Ferry, by which Coney Island could be reached in about twenty five minutes from Fulton Ferry. It is amounced that the new read running from Pranklin-ave, to the Hotel Brighton, a short distance from the Manhattan Beach Hotel, will be opened on Monday next. The Kings County Central Railroad, which has been built from the Willink entrance of Prospect Park to the Greenpoint branch of the New-York and Manhattan Beach Ballroad, near its junction with the main line to Bay Ridge, will begin operations to-day. This road has been built in order to divert that part of the Brooklyu travel from the Hotel Bright in to the Manhattan Beach Hotel, and is a new branch of McCorbin's roads, which not only pass around Brooklyn on the southern and eastern sides to accommodate New-York travel, but which will now penetrate to the heart of Brooklyn. The company which has just built the road from Franklin-ave, to the island is also understoot to contempate an elevated road, which will touch at Catharine and Pulton Ferries.

The Rapid Transit Commission in Brooklyn has lately authorized the construction of roads, and pointed out several routes which may be built upon, some of which will undoubtedly be taken advantage of. Some men, prominent in the rival Long Island railroads, speak disparagingly of rapid transit in Brooklyn, and say that except on one of two short routes it could not be made to pay expenses for many years. They say also that there have been no considerable subscriptions to the stock, and that people with money are not eager to engage in an enterprise with a future so doubtint. That the Steam Transit Company found it necessary to lay its track in suce a place and manner and to surround the work with so mace secrey is to theu surround the work with so mace secrey is to them sur

A SINGLE RAIL ROAD RECOMMENDED. The Committee on Construction of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commission yesterday presented its re-port on the best plan for a rapid transit railroad in that city. The time of the commission expires to-day, and its report will to-day be formally presented to the Mayor. A large part of the committee's report is occupied with a review of the differing needs of New-York and Brooklyn in reference to rapid transit. The committee recommends the adoption of the single rail system, in which the cars, etc., are supported by a single rail, while they extend below the rail on both sides. This is imber beam, which bears a single rail, and at the bottom stread apart with suitable cress-bracins. This plan is said to have been employed with great success in Pennsylvania, and the committee is in possession of certificat a from engineers woo have witnessed its operation, and wao bear evidence to its safety and efficiency as an elevated road.

A comparison is instituted between this system and he double rail system of the New-York Elevated Railway in the Bowery and Third-ave, and the following advantages of the single rail plan are claimed: Less weight of rolling stock for a given traffic; less cost of road and equipment; less cost of maintenance and

advantages of the single rail plan are claimed; Less weight of rolling stock for a given traffic; less cost of road and equipment; less cost of maintenance and operation; greater profit upon an equal amount of traffic; less obstruction to light; less noise of trains, the sound vibratious being reduced to a continuous rumble; less neight of platforms from the street by from seven to eight feet; absolute safety from deraliment, whether arising from fracture of wheels or axies, or from any cames whatever; absolute safety from the effects of the wind in exposed localities; freedom from dauger and greater ease in passing sharp curves, no slacking of speed being necessary; ability with equal safety of applying the locomotive at either end of the train, as the cars cannot be pushed off of the track by any loree or obstacle. Hence, continues the report, the central rail system has marked advantages in Brockiya (under the need of economical construction), on all the points requisite to be considered for the safe and efficient working of an elevated road over the system in New-York, with the single exception that it does not permit of an interchange of rolling stock with the roads of this city. This point the committee does not consider of great importance. With reference to the bridge crossing, this system is said to offer great advantages, by carrying the rail on the top of the floor trusses, thus, without encumbering the existing floor space, increasing the carrying capacity of the bridge. The report lasigned by Commissioners Julius W. Adams and John Y. Culyer. Appended to it is a report by General John Newton, consulting engineer, giving a detailed comparison of the cost of the latter is said to be \$313,655 60 a inflic; that of the central rail system with toat of the New-York road. The cost of the latter is said to be \$313,655 60 a inflic; that of the central rail system is estimated at \$145,648 70 a mile.

KNOCKED FROM THE TRACK AND KILLED. George Bridgon, age fifty-five years, a painter, residing in Gates-ave., Brooklyn, while at work on the New-York Elevated Railroad at Greenwich and Watts-st., yesterday afternoon, was knocked from the track and almost instantly killed. CONGRESS AND BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS DRAWING A LONG BREATH. THE ADJOURNMENT GENERALLY GREETED WITH SATISFACTION - UNCERTAINTY AND DISTRUST

DIMINISHED - GENERAL CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Business men in this city state that they regard the adjournment of Congress with feelings of in tense relief and satisfaction; relief that they know now the full extent of the mischief wrought during the session; satisfaction that for a few months no further harm may be done. They breathe freer, they say, at the adfournment of a Congress that has rested like an incubus n the business of the country. Ever since the beginning of the session business has been crippled by the discus sion of questions that it would have been better left undisturbed. The Silver bill as amended and passed has done, it is said, no great harm, but the bill first proposed and the discussion that followed, worked great mischief; and especially in this, that they produced an uncertainty and distrust that are fatal to mercantile activity. The Potter investigation was referred to by many merchants. "It would not seem, perhaps, that a merely political measure would have a disastrous effect on the said one merchant, "caused an uneasiness among bus hesitated to engage in extensive ventures, out of sheer dread as to what might be done so long as Congress should remain in session. The fear, too, that it might do something to irritate and disturb labor, the results of which no one could have foretold, added to the uncertainty and dread."

"Two things," said Mr. Hawes, of David Dows & Co. 'a government owes to its commerce-a fixed financial policy and the utmost exactness as to what constitutes title to property. On both these points there has been, it seems to me, terrible confusion of ideas. The adfournment consequently brings relief to all business " "What can you expect," asked a member of the firm of E. R. Durkee & Co., "from a Congress in which there is not probably a single business man t Who are member who could manage successfully a New-York business." Other merchants in various lines of business agreed in the expression of satisfaction at the adjourn-

business." Other merchants in various lines of business agreed in the expression of satisfaction at the adjournment, and were nearly unanimous as to the effects on the volume of trade. While some said that it was yet too soon after the adjournment to observe an appreciable effect, and while others claimed a large increase, but did not while others claimed a large increase, but did not while yattribute it to the closing of the session, all asserted distinctly that business could not well be worse than it had been during the session.

To the tobacco trade especially, however, the adjournment was most welcome. The proposal to reduce the tax on tobacco, it was said, would not have caused large losses on stocks directly to the manufacturers. But the proposal threw such a chili on the trade that, until Congress adjourned, the demant for goods was almost entirely stopped. P. Lordlard & Co. said that on ping tobaccos teey had guaranteed their customers from loss, but not on fine-cut and granulated tobaccos, and on snuffs. They had adopted this course in order to retain their trade in ping goods, which they believed would have been injured. It was said that they would have lost over \$125,000 by their guarantees had the proposed reduction been adopted. Other manufacturers said they had been compelled to follow this course, and were sincerely glad that Congress had adjourned without disturbing the tax. Their business, they said, was now very large, but the hocrease was due to the execution of conditional orders received during the consideration of the tax, and to the demand on account of the reduced stocks held by the distributing trade.

Members of the Cotton Exchange stated that their business was not at all affected by the adjournment of Congress. If Congress was never to meet again, said they, the mills would be relieved from the great uncertainty which now existed as to what it might do, after its vacation, in regard to the financial policy. It would seem, they thoughts that the members would endeavor to find out wha

The fluctuations in the provision market have bee year, and the stocks held in this country are light, there is more confidence felt, and a sharp raily from the present range of prices will be felt. Dealers generally feet that the country is on the verge of presperity. The following are the total exports of pors, become and lard since November 1 last, and for the same period a year

hgo : 1877. 1878. Increase.
Pork, lbs. 42,693,500 45,861,200 3,167,400
Bacon, lbs. 333,423,303 437,986,905 104,502,402
Lard, lbs. 128,526,011 248,353,249 80,817,233534,653.114 732,200.354 197,547,240

REDUCING SAVINGS BANK EXPENSES. ACTING ON THE SUGGESTION OF SUPERINTENDENT

Bank Superintendent Lamb recently urged the savings banks, by letter, to reduce expenses. He said that the New-England savings banks were carried

on much more cheaply than those of New-York, and he gave his opinion that the salaries in the latter banks

gave his opinion that the salaries in the latter banks were too high.

Inquiries were made at several savings banks in this city, yesterday, as to the manner in which the circular of Superintendent Lamb had been received and acted on by the trustees. At some of the banks it was stared that there had been no regular meeting of the trustees since the reception of Superintendent Lamb's communication, and that the matter was not considered of so pressing importance as to call for special meetings. Consequently no action had been taken by the trustees of the se banks.

W. H. Stoeum, president of the East River Savings Institution, said that the percentage of its expenditures was already very low. The bank employed as few men as possible, but paid them fair salaries. It was cheaper, no believed, to employ capable and trustweethy men, at fair wages, than to have the services of the sperienced men, even if they could be got for nothing. The depositors of the bank, who had spoken to him about Superintendent Lamb's communication had said; "This was the could be one." Superintendent Lamb's communication had said; "does not apply to you. The expenditures of the bare is low as they can be already." Nevertheless, a Mr. Slocum, the trustees might find some room for

Supernitendent Lamb's communication had said: "This does not apply to you. The expenditures of the bank are as low as they can be already." Nevertheless, said Mr. Slocum, the trustees might find some room for reduction at their next meeting.

The trustees of the Chizens' Savings Bank held a meeting soon after receiving the circular, and appointed a committee to examine the expenditures. The committee will report at the next regular meeting of the trustees, and it is expected that a reduction will be made in salaries. At the begining of the present year the trustees reduces some of the largest salaries about 15 per cent. For several monitos the trustees of the Bowery Savines Bank have been considering a plan of reducing expenses, and it is believed that a reduction in the salaries of employes will be made soon. The next regular meeting of trustees will occur on July 8.

A reduction of 20 per cent in the salaries of employes was made by the trustees of the Manhattan Savings Institution early in the year. The trustees have not had a meeting since the receipt of Superintendent Lamb's communication, but it is expected that they will seen order another reduction.

Robert L Kennedy, president of the Bank of Savings in Biecker-st, is now in Europe, and the next meeting in Biecker-st, is now in Europe, and the next meeting of the trustees will not occur antil about the middle of July. It was stated, however, that the trustees intend to reduce the salaries of employes about 25 per cent.

The German Savings Bank is to be run with a great reduction of expense. President Bissinger is to serve without pay, and the salaries of circks are to be cut down about 40 per cent.

There will be a further reduction at the Union Dime, which, since its reorganization, has been, a ried on with greatly reduced salaries.

Frank and Willie were discussing which were the most economical, men or women; and Fransecmed to be getting the best of the argument, when will enddenly brought the debate to a close by saying "One thing I know; my father can make a piece of but ter go over more'n twice as large a piece of bread for me as mother can."